We claim:

1. A method to form a polymeric material, comprising the steps of:

providing a water immiscible solvent;

providing a condensation monomer, wherein said condensation monomer is essentially insoluble in said water immiscible solvent, and wherein said condensation monomer is a solid at room temperature;

forming a reaction mixture comprising a suspension of said condensation monomer in said water immiscible solvent;

heating said reaction mixture;

collecting said polymeric material from said reaction mixture.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of adding one or more emulsifiers to said reaction mixture prior to heating said reaction mixture.

3. The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of adding one or more antioxidants to said reaction mixture prior to heating said suspension.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

reacting a first molecule of said condensation monomer with a second molecule of said condensation monomer to form a plurality of dimer molecules and a plurality of water molecules;

removing said plurality of water molecules from said reaction mixture.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein:

said providing a water immiscible solvent further comprises providing naphtha having a boiling point between about 190 °C and about 201 °C at ambient pressure;

said providing a condensation monomer step further comprises providing an equimolar mixture of adipic acid and m-xylene diamine;

said heating step further comprises heating said reaction mixture to an internal temperature of about 174 oC;

said method further comprising the steps of:

removing water from said reaction mixture;

increasing said internal temperature to about 200 oC; and

cooling said reaction mixture to room temperature.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein:

said providing a water immiscible solvent step further comprises providing naphtha having a boiling point between about 190 °C and about 201 °C at ambient pressure;

said providing a condensation monomer step further comprises providing a mixture of diammonium aspartate and monosodium/ammonium aspartate;

dispersing said monomer mixture in said naphtha to form a reaction mixture comprising a suspension;

heating said reaction mixture to about 174 °C;

removing water from said reaction mixture; and

cooling said reaction mixture to room said polymeric material.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said providing step further comprises providing a monomer mixture comprising about equimolar amounts of diammonium aspartate and monosodium/ammonium aspartate.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising the step of adding sorbitan monostearate to said reaction mixture prior to heating said reaction mixture.

9. A method to form a polymeric material, comprising the steps of:

providing a water immiscible solvent;

providing a condensation monomer, wherein said condensation monomer is essentially insoluble in said water immiscible solvent, and wherein said condensation monomer;

forming a reaction mixture comprising an emulsion comprising said condensation monomer and said water immiscible solvent;

heating said reaction mixture;

precipitating said polymeric material from said reaction mixture.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein:

said providing a condensation monomer step further comprises providing a solution comprising about (M) moles of diammonium aspartate and about (M) moles of sodium/ammonium asparate in about (N) mL of water;

said heating step further comprises heating said reaction mixture to an internal temperature of about 100 °C;

said method further comprising the steps of:

removing said (N) mL of water from said reaction mixture;

increasing said internal temperature to about 130 °C;

removing about (M) moles of water from said reaction mixture;

forming a white colored precipitate;

increasing said internal temperature to about 171 °C;

forming a yellow-colored precipitate; and

cooling said reaction mixture to room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere to form an orange-colored polymeric material.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein:

said providing a condensation monomer step further comprises providing a solution comprising about (M) moles of adipic acid and about (M) moles of m-xylene diamine in about (N) mL of water;

said heating step further comprises heating said reaction mixture to an internal temperature of about 100 °C;

said method further comprising the steps of:

removing said (N) mL of water from said reaction mixture;

increasing said internal temperature to about 130 °C;

removing about (M) moles of water from said reaction mixture;

forming a white colored precipitate;

increasing said internal temperature to about 201 °C;

cooling said reaction mixture to room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere; and

collecting said polymeric material.

12. A polymeric material, formed by:

providing a water immiscible solvent;

providing a condensation monomer, wherein said condensation monomer is essentially insoluble in said water immiscible solvent, and wherein said condensation monomer is a solid at room temperature;

forming a reaction mixture comprising a suspension of said condensation monomer in said water immiscible solvent;

heating said reaction mixture;

collecting said polymeric material from said reaction mixture.

13. The polymeric material of claim 12, wherein:

said providing a water immiscible solvent further comprises providing naphtha having a boiling point between about 190 °C and about 201 °C at ambient pressure;

said providing a condensation monomer step further comprises providing an equimolar mixture of adipic acid and m-xylene diamine;

said heating step further comprises heating said reaction mixture to an internal temperature of about 174 oC;

said method further comprising the steps of:

removing water from said reaction mixture;

increasing said internal temperature to about 200 oC; and

cooling said reaction mixture to room temperature.

14. The polymeric material of claim 12, wherein:

said providing a water immiscible solvent step further comprises providing naphtha having a boiling point between about 190 °C and about 201 °C at ambient pressure;

said providing a condensation monomer step further comprises providing a mixture of diammonium aspartate and monosodium/ammonium aspartate;

dispersing said monomer mixture in said naphtha to form a reaction mixture comprising a suspension;

heating said reaction mixture to about 174 °C;

removing water from said reaction mixture; and

cooling said reaction mixture to room said polymeric material.

15. The polymeric material of claim 14, wherein said providing step further comprises providing a monomer mixture comprising about equimolar amounts of diammonium aspartate and monosodium/ammonium aspartate.

16. The polymeric material of claim 15, further comprising the step of adding sorbitan monostearate to said reaction mixture prior to heating said reaction mixture.

17. A polymeric material, formed by:

providing a water immiscible solvent;

providing a condensation monomer, wherein said condensation monomer is essentially insoluble in said water immiscible solvent, and wherein said condensation monomer;

forming a reaction mixture comprising an emulsion comprising said condensation monomer and said water immiscible solvent;

heating said reaction mixture;

precipitating said polymeric material from said reaction mixture.

18. The polymeric material of claim 17, wherein:

said providing a condensation monomer step further comprises providing a solution comprising about (M) moles of diammonium aspartate and about (M) moles of sodium/ammonium asparate in about (N) mL of water;

said heating step further comprises heating said reaction mixture to an internal temperature of about 100 °C;

said method further comprising the steps of:

removing said (N) mL of water from said reaction mixture;

increasing said internal temperature to about 130 °C;

removing about (M) moles of water from said reaction mixture;

forming a white colored precipitate;

increasing said internal temperature to about 171 °C;

forming a yellow-colored precipitate; and

cooling said reaction mixture to room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere to form an orange-colored polymeric material.

19. The polymeric material of claim 17, wherein:

said providing a condensation monomer step further comprises providing a solution comprising about (M) moles of adipic acid and about (M) moles of m-xylene diamine in about (N) mL of water;

said heating step further comprises heating said reaction mixture to an internal temperature of about 100 °C;

said method further comprising the steps of:

removing said (N) mL of water from said reaction mixture;

increasing said internal temperature to about 130 °C;

removing about (M) moles of water from said reaction mixture;

forming a white colored precipitate;

increasing said internal temperature to about 201 °C;

cooling said reaction mixture to room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere; and

collecting said polymeric material.